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The Daily Commercial

he Strike—A Misunderstanding.

The *Evening Advocate*, of yesterday, contains editorial in reply to the card of Messrs. Zug Co. to their employees, in which it is intiated that the manufacturers have been willing to meet the workingmen with a view a settlement of the present unhappy differce existing between them. There is evitly a misunderstanding somewhere in this atter. Our understanding of it for two months s been that the manufacturers have at all nes been ready and willing to meet the workon the basis proposed by the *Advocate*, st we might have been in error, we made it r personal business to call upon some of the anufacturers last evening, when we received ou them the same reply they have given us heretofore—that they have always been ready meet them and to treat with them upon a buness basis; that it was stated to a number of em at their Hall some two months ago that e manufacturers would meet a committee om their Union, or a committee from each of e mills in and about the city, at any place ey might designate, and from that day to the esent there has been no notification of any mmittee desiring a personal conference. We ily agree with the *Advocate* that matters of is kind should be settled by personal conferce. That the manufacturers have always en willing to treat the matter as suggested, e are entirely confident. Now the way test this matter clearly and fully is for the orkmen to have the committee appointed, d to notify Messrs. Zug & Co., or any other anufacturers, of their willingness and desire a conference.

We ask the mill owners and the workmen to y aside all personal feeling and meet toether, by means of appropriate committees, d endeavor honestly to ascertain whether ere is not some way by which this unhappy fference may be settled. We appeal to them oth, for the sake of Pittsburgh and her vast dustrial interests, to try their utmost to arnge their differences on terms honorable to oth; and, we, in common with all our citiens, will accept the result as the harbinger of enewed prosperity, and the precursor of better eeling and confidence in the future between the mployer and employed.

SPEAKER COLFAX went out for a drive about oston, with ex-President Pierce, the other day. Well, even if they can't row in the same boat here is no reason why they shouldn't ride in he same buggy.

The New York *Herald* thinks there is no oubt the Russo-American treaty would have een rejected by the Senate, if "by giving it ublicity" that model journal "had not elicited s irresistible popular expression in its favor."

THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—The ill City *Register* says: We notice that two or hree boat loads of railroad iron have been unoaded on the other side of the river, for the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. The ork on this road is being pushed rapidly forard, and will be completed in a few months.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.—The canal from Hollidaysburg to Columbia has been purchased rom the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by he Pennsylvania Canal Company. J. Edgar Thompson is President of the last mentioned rganization, and Captain A. M. Lloyd and ohn Lingafelt, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, are mong the stockholders.

THE capture of Puebla enabled Maximilian o enter the city of Mexico and drive Juarez to he confines of a remote province, whence he ould readily escape into the United States. Its e-capture now by the Liberals cuts Maximilian off from the Capital and renders his escape o anywhere extremely problematical. Puebla must henceforth be regarded as the Mexican strategic center.

A COLORED individual named Ash, recently elected one of the town commissioners of Plymouth, North Carolina,—a most remarkable incident in itself—has declared that—more remarkable still—he will oppose the arming of negroes "for fear they might shoot some of hemselves accidentally instead of a white man." So says a North Carolina paper. We are inclined to think this Ash must be a "nigger" minstrel, and not the genuine article of African descent. The remark attributed to him has a strong savor of burnt cork about it.

THERE seems to be some doubt as to the system of treatment General Hancock intends to pursue in his efforts to cure the redskins of their thievish, blood-thirsty proclivities. Some think he will be an allopath and proceed at once to extirpation; others that he will turn homeopath and try the process of assimilating neutrality. The only solution of the question we can find is in the head lines to newspaper dispatches about the Indian troubles, which state that "General Hancock is on the War Path."

AMERICAN arms seem to be in demand just now, and it is reported that Napoleon has become a large purchaser. The report, however, is not as yet authenticated, though it may become true. A New York letter, says one thing nevertheless is true. We are in a quiet way sending out a good many arms, not only to the belligerents in Mexico, but to the belligerents in Peru, and if Uncle Sam has no objections we can do a similar service for our European relations. The public, by the way, never hear of the Mexican and South American armaments until they are near their destination, or until the vessel or vessels engaged put into some port in transitu to repair or refit.

THE trial and acquittal in Indianapolis of Dr. Cole, for the murder of Allen, proprietor of the Allen House, Kokomo, is another instance of the false and perverted turn that, in a certain kind of cases, popular sympathy is apt to take. Cole was an army surgeon during the war. In his absence Mrs. Cole boarded at the Allen House, where she carried her intimacy with Allen to highly improper lengths. On Cole's return he and Mrs. Cole lived together for a time very unhappily, until she leaves him and goes to board at an Indianapolis hotel. There her conduct was said to be like anything but that required of Cæsar's wife. One day she hears that Allen is to be married. Stung to a frenzy of jealousy, she sends for her husband and a friend, and, in their presence, confesses her connection with Allen, coloring the account of its commencement to suit the occasion, of course. Cole rushes out with a pistol, meets Allen and shoots him down like a dog. A jury finds he acted under the influence of "impulsive insanity," and declines to convict him. Tragical farces of this kind may be looked for.

NEMESIS.—Rumbling of a muffled roar cometh from the British lion. That noble animal has been flouted by effete, anarchical, insolvent Spain, and his tail begins to swing ominously. The Narvaez government refuses to afford satisfaction in the matter of the steamer *Tornado*, which was captured by a Spanish ship on suspicion of being intended for a Chilian privateer, taken into Cadez, condemned and sold. A British fleet is thereupon ordered to a Spanish port and the tone of Lord Stanley's dispatches waxes peremptory. Now, there is a little doubt that is case of actual war Spain would receive very signal castigation, even to the loss of her remaining colonies; but, while hostilities were going on, where would British commerce be? There could n't be a finer place than New York or fitting out Spanish *Alabamas*. Such judgments as the idea suggests have heretofore been selfish and short-sighted nations. In the event of a contingency of the kind we suggest that the first vessel qualified with Queen Isabella's letters of marque and reprisal be called "The Nemesis." The name would be appropriate.

Twenty-First Senatorial District.

The Huntingdon *Globe*, in alluding to the fact that the people of the Twenty-First District will have to elect two State Senators in place of Louis W. Hall and Kirk Haines, says: "Who will we get? By all means let them be good men; and one of them, should certainly be from Huntingdon county. We recommend Mr. ——, well, we don't care who, so he is the man for the position, honest and capable. Our people are to judge for themselves, and if politicians wish to judge for them, they should be made to know that we will have no more of it. The time man for any position is he who does not seek it to farm it. Past experience has demonstrated this, and our people should have seen enough to know it."

INCREDIBLE as it may seem, a young man named Samuel H. Hanson was as enough to lend two perfect strangers, whom he met by chance on the New York Central cars, $1,150 on a check for $2,700. Of course he has seen neither them nor his money since.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1867. NO. 195.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Sanford Conover Sentenced to Ten Years' Imprisonment.

Progress of Registration in Virginia.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad in the Supreme Court.

Educational Statistics Solicited.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1867.

Conover Sentenced.

Sanford Conover *alias* Charles Dunham, who testified on the trial of the assassination conspirators, and also before the House Judiciary Committee, that Jeff. Davis, Clement C. Clay, and other ex-rebel leaders, were in consultation while he was present on a plan to assassinate President Lincoln, was to-day sentenced to State Prison for ten years. Conover was convicted of perjury in testifying to the above effect, his accomplices admitting that the evidence was manufactured for the purpose of obtaining the reward.

Registration in Virginia.

General Schofield has already commenced to appoint Boards of Registration to register votes under the reconstruction act, throughout Virginia. In some districts it has been found impossible to obtain loyal white men, and army officers and other non-residents have been detailed. It is estimated that it will take nearly three months to complete the registration. It will be completed first in the cities so as to anticipate all municipal elections.

The Supreme Court.

In the Supreme Court, the case of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad against the Mayor and City of Baltimore, has been fixed for a hearing on Monday, May 6th, immediately after the hearing of the case of Virginia against the State of West Virginia. This latter case involves the right of West Virginia to the counties of Jefferson and Berkley. Senator Johnson is retained for West Virginia. The question whether Virginia is a State of the Union will be involved in the case, and will be argued at length, for if she is not judicially recognized as a State she is powerless to claim jurisdiction over any portion of her former territory now claimed by West Virginia.

Case Dismissed.

The Supreme Court dismissed the case of Garesche versus The State of Missouri, the State having rescinded the law excluding from practice in the Courts all who could not take the test oath, and recognize the validity of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Garland case.

The Georgia Case.

Messrs. Robert J. Walker and Chas. O'Connor are preparing elaborate arguments to be delivered in the Supreme Court on Friday in the Georgia injunction case. The Attorney General will deny the jurisdiction of the Court, and argue from that ground.

Educational.

The Commissioner of Education will in a day or two issue a circular calling for accurate information of designation, history and present condition of every institute and agency of education in the United States, and of the name, residence and special work of every person in the administration, instruction and management of the same. All this information must be of a voluntary character, as the department has no power to compel persons to give it.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

VIRGINIA VS. WEST VIRGINIA.

Reverdy Johnson will represent West Virginia on Monday next in the United States Supreme Court, in a suit brought by Virginia for the recovery of Jefferson and Berkley counties.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

The new Department of Education, under direction of Prof. Henry Barnard, is fully organized and at work.

OBJECT OF JAPNESE COMMISSION.

The Government is not yet acquainted with the object of the Japanese ambassadors. They will be presented to the President early next week, upon the return of Mr. Seward from Auburn, and be received by the same without any extraordinary exhibition of official attention.

TREASURY RECEIPTS.

The receipts of the Treasury from June 30th last to the 23d inst., from Internal Revenue, were $225,634,000; Customs, $137,500,000. The total shows a decrease of about thirty millions, from the corresponding period last year.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A dispatch from General Sully, Fort Sedgwick, Colorado, 24th, states that they had met twenty Sioux from the north at California crossing. They gave all the particulars of the Fort Kearney massacre. One admitted that he participated in it, and perhaps all did. The Commission learned that the Micapapas, Sioux, Aries, Blackfeet, and Lower Condonias and other bands of Missouri Sioux were not engaged. General Sully says it is of great importance that the Commission visit these bands at once, to prevent their going to war. It is also very important that the Commission visit Fort Kearney and gather friendly Indians on a reservation separating them from the hostile ones. There is a rumor of hostilities with the Cheyennes of the South, which, if true, will materially affect all Indian affairs.

GEORGE PEABODY

Arrived this morning, and accompanied by Sir Frederick Bruce and Geo. S. Riggs, visited the President, and had a half hour's interview. Mr. Peabody left for New York this evening.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Brevet Lieut. Col. B. F. Smith is ordered to the Department of the Platte. Surgeon Clements is ordered to the Department of Dakota. Surgeons Alden and McGill are ordered to the Department of Missouri. Assistant Surgeon Middleton is ordered to New Mexico, and Ramsey to the Department of the Platte. Assistant Surgeon Greenleaf is assigned to the Examining Board at Louisville, to relieve Surgeon Taylor. Major W. W. Crittenden is ordered to report to General Pope. Captain Alexander Lowe is ordered to report to General Sheridan. Brevet Brigadier W. H. Sidell, Lieut. Colonel Tenth Infantry, to join his regiment at Fort Snelling. Maj. A. G. Dumbault, U. S. A., late Post Quartermaster at Baltimore, has been assigned as Chief Quartermaster of Indian Territory, in the Department of Missouri.

CONOVER SENTENCED.

Sanford Conover, *alias* Chas. A. Dunham, convicted of perjury, has been sentenced to ten years in Albany Penitentiary. His counsel has appealed to the Supreme Court of the District.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Another Section of the Pacific Railway Accepted---Repayment of the Government.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—The Government Commissioners to-day accepted the seventh section of thirty miles of the Union Pacific Railway, Kansas Branch. This brings the road to Salina, fifty miles West of Fort Riley, to which point freight and passenger trains will run May first. The amount of transportation done by this road for the United States Government, in the month of March, was $34,865, one-half of which was returned to the United States Treasury, in accordance with the Pacific States road act. This is equivalent to eight and a half per cent. per annum, on the whole amount of Government bonds issued in aid of this road; in other words, the company is paying all the interest for the Government, and refunding the principal of the loan, at a rate which will nearly extinguish the same at maturity.

The *Democrat's* Omaha special says a dispatch from General Sully, dated Fort Sedgwick, 21st, states he has had a satisfactory council with the Ogallalla and Brute bands of Sioux Indians, one hundred in number, representing that they ordered their people that them in the country between the Platte and Smoky Hill rivers, and longitudes of Pote and Plumb creeks.

The steamer Jennie Lewis landed 1,000 troops and 400 tons of government freight to-day, at Omaha.

The Pacific Railroad is repaired to the North Platte, 293 miles west of Omaha, and trains will run regularly after to-morrow. The road east of Council Bluffs is still badly out of order.

Senator Wilson Gone to North Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 25.—Senator Wilson addressed a large audience of white and colored here to-day. He proceeded to North Carolina this evening, and will speak at Newbern and Wilmington.

Senator Wilson in Norfolk.

NORFOLK, April 24.—Senator Wilson addressed a crowded audience, composed mostly of negroes, at Bell's church. Gov. Pierpont and several other speakers followed. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

From Boston.

BOSTON, April 25.—The jury were unable to agree in the case of Jane Langville vs. J. R. Gilmore, known as Edmund Kirke, charged with bastardy.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Prussia Charged With Breach of Treaty.

Reply of Prussia to Great Powers.

She Will Not Evacuate Luxemburg.

WAR REGARDED ALMOST CERTAIN.

Serious Emeute at Oporto.

FRANCE DOES NOT DESIRE WAR.

Will Use all Honorable Means to Avoid It.

Prussia's Reply.

LONDON, April 24, Evening.—Prussia has replied to the proposition of the great powers. She denies that she is arming, but emphatically reiterates that she will not evacuate Luxemburg, and war is now regarded as almost certain.

American Bonds.

The importation of American bonds from Germany for sale here, is very great. Quotations at Frankfort, 71¾f.

Marriage Postponed.

FLORENCE, April 24.—The marriage of Prince Humbert with the Arch Duchess of Austria has been postponed.

Prince Napoleon in Italy.

PARIS, April 24.—Prince Napoleon has gone to Italy.

Emute at Oporto.

LISBON, April 24.—A serious emute is reported to have occurred at Oporto. A frigate has been sent there.

Breach of Treaty.

PARIS, April 25.—The *Moniteur* has an editorial charging Prussia with neglecting to carry out the stipulations of the treaty of Prague to Schleswig.

France Does not Desire War.

PARIS, Evening, April 25.—A leading editorial of an official character in the *Constitutional* to-day declares that France does not desire war, and will use all means consistent with her national honor to avoid it.

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, April 25.—The steamship Germania, from New York, arrived at Southampton April 24th.

QUEENSTOWN, April 25.—The steamer Virginia, from New York, has arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Noon, April 25.—Consols opened at 86⅞ for money; 5-20s, 69½; Illinois Central, 72; Erie, 37.

LONDON, Evening, April 24.—Consols, 91; United States 5-20s, 86⅞; Illinois Central, 72⅞; Erie shares, 36½.

LONDON, 2 o'clock, April 25.—United States bonds lower.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, Noon, April 25.—United States bonds, 78.

FRANKFORT, April 25, evening.—United States Bonds, 78½.

Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, Noon, April 25.—Cotton—There was a better feeling at the opening, and the market was firmer; middling uplands 10 13-16d; Orleans, 10¾d; sales estimated at 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet at yesterday's rates.

Provisions unchanged.

Produce quiet. Fine American rosin 14s6d. Clover seed 48s.

LIVERPOOL, 2 o'clock, April 25.—Cotton advanced ⅛d; market active.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, April 25.—Cotton closed firm; middling uplands 10¾d; Orleans 10¾d. The sales footed up 20,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet without any quotable change in prices.

Provisions unchanged; except lard, which sold at 58s 6d per cwt. Pork, beef and tallow unchanged.

London Market.

LONDON, April 25, Noon.—The markets are unaltered.

LONDON, April 25, evening.—Calcutta linseed has declined to 63s. 6d. per quarter.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, April 25.—Refined Petroleum 45 francs per barrel.

ANTWERP, April 25.—Petroleum unchanged.

Paris Money Market.

PARIS, Evening, April 25.—Bourse heavy and rentes lower.

BY FOREIGN MAILS.

Petition from the People of Luxemburg --They Wish to Retain their Autonomy Under the House of Orange--Comments of the French Press--Strong Article by M. Girardin--He Considers War Unavoidable--The Financial Panic.

BOSTON, April 25.—The steamship Cuba brings Queenstown dates to the 14th.

A petition from the people of Luxemburg was presented to the King of Holland, expressing an ardent desire to retain their autonomy under the House of Orange.

The *Journal des Debats* has an article on the Luxemburg question, saying it would be much better that Luxemburg remain Luxemburg if it cannot become French or Prussian without a great war, of which no one can foresee all the consequences.

The *Gazette de France* says the public is persuaded there will be war. It is very sorry that the question of Luxemburg was raised, but sees France cannot recede now.

The *Opinion Nationale* says France is weighed down by profound and grievous excitement. The Prussian Government has haughtily refused to evacuate Luxemburg. This is rank ingratitude. Her insolence is unbearable.

The French press is generally unanimous in holding that whether annexation is consummated or not, Prussia must be required to evacuate. The Government alone is silent.

The *Liberte* says: Far from applauding the silence of the nation at the present moment we should feel alarmed at it; far from encouraging its indifference, we should make appeals to its patriotism; far from concealing the dangers, we should make it public; far from isolating the country by silence of the chamber and peers, we should voice the urgency of liberty of the press and public meeting. The journals which are dispensed from the stamp regulations ought to awake a sentiment of patriotism in every cottage and every workshop. Public meetings all over the country should make known to M. De Bismarck that if there is a German nation, there is also a French nation; that if there is a German patriotism, which is susceptible, there is a French patriotism, which is touchy; that, in a word, the German people, excited, misled and made to serve Prussian ambition, will find itself opposed not only by the French army, but by the French people, determined to defend their independence, and tear in pieces the treaties of 1815.

Another powerful article, by Girardin, in *La Liberte*, contains a series of war questions to the French people, the tendency of which, no matter in what sense they may be received, goes to show that France is ill prepared for war; that Prussia is daily growing stronger, and Napoleon must go to war or permit the nation to be humiliated. He concludes: Very well, the question put in these terms has but one solution—war. It is war, because Prussia encouraged by our patience last year, will not yield, either on the question of Mayence or Luxemburg. It is war, because France will not suffer herself to be humiliated. The present Government has been broached with having given less than its predecessor, to France. The Government cannot deny this, but this government has always made one pretension, the preponderance of the French army, and the rank in Europe; to having carried high the flag of France; before humiliated France, this pretension need no longer have a basis; this is the reason why between Prussia, which will not yield, and the Empire, which cannot yield, war is inevitable unless at last Bismarck exhibits a moderation to which he is not accustomed.

The *Liberte* containing this article had an immense sale, and its perusal caused a profound sensation. The paper has since been prohibited on the street. Girardin had, previous to the publication of this article, received an official demand for the payment of the fine of 5,000 francs, which he paid. The Cologne *Gazette* says the comprehensive rather than the Duke de Grammont, French Ambassador at Vienna, had been summoned to Paris; that a camp of 100,000 men was to be formed on the eastern frontier of France, and others of a like dimension at points of the frontier were subsequently decided with more or less authority, some of them officially. The following official dispatch was forwarded to the Prefects of all the Departments:

"The rumor has been circulated that France has addressed an ultimatum to Prussia. This news is altogether unfounded.

[Signed] "MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR."

Under the influence of these rumors a panic set in on the Paris Bourse, and rentes fell from 68f. to 66f. 90c., and on the Boulevards after business hours they were quoted as low as 66f., the belief being strong that seriously outbreak of war was likely. Italian securities also fell heavily. The depression continued throughout Sunday, and on Monday great agitation still prevailed. But as the day progressed, a better feeling was manifested, and rentes closed at 67f. 95c. Of the state of affairs in London on Monday, the 8th, the city article of the *Times* says: The French quotations on Saturday produced a panic in the city, and on the Stock Exchange yesterday morning, and notwithstanding the unprecedented depression already prevalent in all classes of securities, business began in the midst of an indiscriminate and almost reckless burden of sales. Prices of several descriptions of stocks being nearly unsalable.

In English funds the depreciation was about 1 per cent., while Italian, which closed on Saturday at 52½, went to 47; and Russian scrip declined from 2 prem. to 1 discount. United States bonds were also seriously affected on the supposition that any panic in Germany will be followed by large sales, while the reason for the disappproportionately heavy fall of Italian, in the face of the consideration that Italy might hope to remain untouched by the threatened war between France and Germany, consists chiefly in the fact that this is the stock most largely held by the Paris speculators, and is therefore among the first to be forced down by compulsory realizations. The gloom with which business commenced, subsequently experienced an increase, and although at the close there was a partial recovery, on the receipt of rather less disastrous prices from Paris there was no distinct revival of confidence. All persons seem confident that if a blow is to be struck it will be struck without delay, and that consequently the suspense will not be prolonged beyond the present month.

The chief strength of France for immediate superiority lies apparently in her iron-clad fleet for the blockade of every German port, and hence, as Germany takes about one-tenth of the total export of British produce and manufactures, the excitement and anxiety are intense in all commercial circles.

There was a rumor from Algeria that all surplus troops are ordered to join the army of Lyons. It is reported from Paris that the second corps d'armee will be formed forthwith under Generals Montauban and Trocher, the whole to be commanded by General Forey.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, April 24, 1867.

ARRIVALS.

The steamers Hecla, Louisiana and Cella, from Europe, arrived to-day.

SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court Lewis Einstein received a verdict of $34,000 against Sam Engler, for money due on gold and stock transactions and promissory notes. A verdict of $10,000 was found against Chas. T. Plate, contractor, for running a Hudson river railroad freight car down town, which ran over and seriously injured a boy named Endres.

HEAVY SENTENCE.

A sentence of twenty years' hard labor in State prison was inflicted upon George Murray and Joseph Johnson, who attempted to rob and murder Dubois, a school teacher.

MURDERER ARRESTED.

The steamer Deutschland sailed for Europe, with $190,000 in gold. The stewardess, Eliza Barr, had previously been arrested for the murder of the illegitimate child, at its birth.

THE JAPANESE COMMISSIONER

Leaves to-morrow for Washington. No official visits will be paid here until his return.

ROBBERY.

Robert Young, a confectioner in Brooklyn, was robbed and murdered Monday night.

A YOUNG CRIMINAL.

Jos. Packard, a lad of nineteen, who robbed his employers, John Munroe & Co., of $1,000 in December, has given himself up for trial after extensive journeyings, and having spent most of the money.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Theo. H. Loomis, a book keeper, was arrested for embezzling $5,000 worth of Compound Interest Notes from his employers, Carter & Hawley.

MAXIMILIAN GOING HOME.

A Havana letter says that Commander Nouta, of the Austrian frigate Dandola, at a banquet on the 14th, is reported to have said he had received orders to send his executive officer to Vera Cruz to take command of Maximilian's yacht and convey the latter home.

RED REVOLUTIONISTS IN COUNCIL.

A Paris letter says the red revolutionists are in council in Brussels, Gen. Prim appearing as the animating spirit of a grand revolutionary caucus, attended by representatives from France, Spain, Italy, Rome and England. The programme of Felix Orisini appeared for a moment, and plans of an immediate republican government in Rome, Spain and Great Britain were discussed.

THE FRENCH FLEET.

The French Emperor is pushing forward the development and completion of his iron-clad fleet with great activity.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Outcroppings of the old Secesh Feeling---A Military "Wet Blanket" Applied.

MEMPHIS, April 25.—In view of the proposed ceremonies at Elwood Cemetery to-morrow, by ladies decorating the graves of Confederates, Captain C. A. M. Estes, of the 25th Infantry, commanding the post, has addressed a letter to Mayor Lolland, in which he says: "It becomes my duty as military representative of the Government to see that a stop is put without delay to such proceedings." In conclusion, he desires the Mayor to prohibit any such procession, speeches or public demonstration, in order that the funeral rites of the dead be confined to simple acts of mourning for deceased relatives in the customary manner.

STATE ITEMS.

The Trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Union Mills, Erie county, declined to let the Unitarian congregation occupy the Church on Sunday, and the pastor, Rev. Mr. Warren, thinks they acted consistently, because the church edifice had been consecrated to the worship of the Triune God.

A pike weighing thirty-four and a half pounds, was caught in the Hartstown Reservoir, near Meadville, last Friday by Mr. Gehr. It measured four feet three inches in length, and after open'd two inches each about ten inches in length were found.

Joseph G. Matthews has been found guilty in the Huntingdon county Court of burning Wm. Goshen's barn in Tell township, and of maliciously shooting his two horses. On Friday evening last he was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

Ernest Sheerer, of Philadelphia, having a promissory note falling due, undertook to get rid of its payment Monday in a rather surreptitious manner. He called upon the holder, asked for and received the note as if he intended to pay it, and immediately transferred it to a capacious mouth, and at one gulp took it down. He was arrested and committed to jail in default of $1,000 bail.

Under the act for the better preservation of life and property in the county of Schuylkill, Governor Geary has made the following appointments: Judge of the Criminal Court—David B. Greene; Jury Commissioners—Capt. James R. Cleaver and Francis B. Kearcher; Marshal of Police—Joseph Hesser.

At a recent meeting of the Dauphin County Medical Society, Drs. John Curwen, W. W. Mallory, S. Schultz, L. A. Martin, H. O. Witman, S. Moore Finley, and H. H. Bishoff were elected delegates to the State Medical Society, to be convened in June at Pittsburgh.

GNAWING A FELLOW.—Wendell Phillips is throwing his whole energies into the unprofitable task of abusing General Grant. He is one of those men who must bite and snap and snarl at something—and he snaps and bites spitefully. If it be some corruption or abuse, soft as old Stilton cheese from inherent rottenness, so much the better for his rhetorical teeth; but, if such as this cannot be had, throw him a file and he will gnaw upon it with a calm persistency that would challenge admiration did it not involve so many elements of what eventually comes to constitute a nuisance. On Tuesday evening last Mr. Phillips delivered his oration, or lecture, or whatever he calls it, on "National Affairs" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and took occasion to relieve himself of a tremendous quantity of bile at the expense of the Nation's greatest soldier. He cannot forgive Grant for not being a blind and bitter partizan. To a man of Mr. Phillips's organization, patience is a quality incomprehensible, and continuence of action or ideas is transformed by the peculiar operation of his mental faculties from a virtue into a crime. The fault is not with Gen. Grant if he appears to Mr. Phillips an enigma. He is no enigma to practical, common sense men of the world. To them his simplicity—which to Mr. Phillips is sinister mystery—and the discretion which keeps him out of the seething, troubled pool of politics—which to Mr. Phillips is moral cowardice—are the strongest points of his character. Gen. Grant knows very well that the nation is in no such perilous strait as to require a revolutionary remedy, and he is not presumptuous and selfish and unscrupulous enough to precipitate possible anarchy either for the sake of sensation, party profit or self-aggrandisement. He knows that the country does not need to be saved by One Man, and that the people infinitely prefer having problems in which their present and future welfare is concerned, solved and settled by their own representatives, in Congress regularly assembled.

HAUNTED HOUSE IN ZANESVILLE.—The dwelling house of Rev. Wm. G. Pratt, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Zanesville, has been the scene of strange noises lately, which have given rise to the rumor that the house is haunted. It is said that a low but distinct sound is heard at regular intervals, apparently as if some person was striking the earth with a piece of timber, resembling very much the sound made by driving earth around a post. The sound comes from various parts of the house, shifting its position even into the garden. Diligent search has been made to discover the cause, but without avail, and the family of the reverend gentleman are much annoyed by the circumstance.

CONSOLIDATION.

Letters from the People.

ALLEGHENY, April 17, 1867.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As no one seems to think worth while to answer the gentleman who has been pounding away at consolidation in the papers, I have a notion to give him a turn myself. He might save himself much trouble if he would ask some one else besides the *officers and contractors*, how Allegheny will vote on the question. *Let me tell him, consolidation is bound to carry on this side of the river*, and some people had better be getting from under, or they'll find themselves run over. They tried to stop the bill in the Legislature because they were afraid to trust us to vote on it, but that cat wouldn't jump. They say consolidation will raise our taxes, but they want to have a new county. How much taxes will it cost to build a new Court House and pay a new set of judges, officers, jailors, &c.? As I do not expect to be either a judge, or sheriff, or jailor, or build the new Court House, I am opposed to a new county, and in favor of consolidation. About taxes, I know it costs a good many of us more money to pay *toll over the bridge* than it takes to pay our taxes. The owners of the old bridge may vote against consolidation, but the crossers over have the majority.

ALLEGHENY NUMBER 2.

P. S.—Who has to pay the expenses of councilmen to Harrisburg?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A writer in one of your contemporaries lays much stress on the idea that the proposed consolidation is something which originated in Pittsburgh, and is intended for the special benefit of that locality. Will you please inform him that the "Board of Trade" composed of citizens residing in all the cities, boroughs and districts intended to be consolidated, and that probably more of them reside in Allegheny than in any other locality? The report of the committee of the Board, published recently, is signed by four from Allegheny, one from Birmingham, one from Mount Washington, and only one from Pittsburgh. In supposing this question is to be decided by basty vituperation of the Board of Trade, is about as great a mistake as the same writer makes when he assumes that the citizens of Allegheny agree with him. Undoubtedly there are men in Allegheny who oppose consolidation now, but as they consider the question in all its bearings, the number will be greatly lessened before fall. I believe if the vote were taken to-morrow, a majority would be found in favor of consolidation. My information on this subject is a large number of Allegheny, and a man of good judgment, who "knows that whereof he affirms."

X. Y. Z.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Four thousand citizens of Mobile held a public reconstructing meeting in that city on the 19th inst., at which Judge Busteed presided.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: It is probable the trial of Surratt will not come off, as a deep impression prevails among the adherents of the Administration that his mother was innocent of the crime for which she was executed, and that the son would only make the fact more apparent.

The *Times'* special says: The Internal Revenue receipts are now averaging about five hundred thousand dollars per day, and for the month of April will reach about fifteen million dollars. The aggregate receipts for the present fiscal year to date are two hundred and twenty-six millions.

During the war the pirate Florida captured from a United States mail steamer ten thousand dollars worth of United States postage stamps. These finally found their way to Canada, with the hope of realizing on them, but Government had succeeded in getting an injunction upon their sale. The case is regarded as a very important one, and will probably eventually get before the House of Lords, where the whole subject of privateers will be decided upon.

The *Herald's* Vera Cruz correspondence says Marquez, who escaped from Queretaro, arrived from Mexico City at Puebla, with four thousand men, after its capture by the Liberals. A court chased, in which the Imperialists were defeated. The situation of the Imperialists at Queretaro was horrible. They held only the streets of the place. Maximilian was still there. Persons coming out of the city to get food were shot down.

A Baltimore dispatch says: The Democrats have nominated T. Parsin Scott, a secessionist and leader in the riot of 1861, for the new City Judgeship. The Conservatives have nominated Reverdy Johnson, Jr., a loyal man and a fine lawyer. The Republicans will ratify the last named nomination.

A St. Louis dispatch of yesterday says: A dispatch from Julesburg says the Indians stampeded a large number of cattle five hundred yards from Fort Mitchell, on the 15th. The Indians afterwards attempted to draw the garrison out of the fort, but without success. The number of Indians was estimated at 2,500. It is reported that a large party of Sioux are on Rawhide Creek, wishing to come to Fort Laramie and live peaceably with the whites.

A New York dispatch says: An important trial was commenced Wednesday in the Supreme Court for the second District, Richmond county, Staten Island, in which the validity of a will made by Juliana Gardiner is contested by her son, David L. Gardiner. The property is at present valued at one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. It is in the possession of Mrs. Julia Tyler, daughter of the deceased, and widow of the late President, John Tyler, who, according to the terms of the will, is to enjoy the income of the same until she is indemnified for losses sustained to her property in Virginia during the war. The contestants claim that she exercised undue influence on the mind of the testatrix, in order to secure possession of her real estate.

At a special meeting of the Board of New York Aldermen, Wednesday night, a preamble was adopted reciting that the Legislature had passed a bill transferring the duty of issuing licenses and other powers in relation to theatres, junk shops, intelligence offices, cars, and car drivers, etc., from the Mayor and City Council to the Board of Police Commissioners, for a partizan purpose, when such duties had been faithfully performed by the municipal authorities, and a resolution accompanying the preamble was also adopted repealing all ordinances relating to such theaters, junk shops, &c., for the purpose of defeating the object of the bill referred to in the Board of Councilmen.

Says a Washington special: Notwithstanding the fruitful tone of some of the English journals, in commenting on our late treaty with Russia, and the suggestion of one of these papers that the "transaction is one of direct hostility," our Government has within the past week received from official sources the assurance that the British Government is not at all annoyed in consequence of the treaty with Russia, but is entirely satisfied with the transaction, and are assured that our government made the treaty with Russia in no unfriendly spirit towards England. In fact it is gathered from the authority that the English Government can be easily reconciled to a parting with the Canadas and other British possessions in North America, whenever these provinces shall themselves make manifest their desire to separate from the mother country, whether for the purpose of annexation with the United States or for setting up an independent government for themselves.

General John Eaton, Jr., editor of the Memphis *Post*, has been nominated by the Tennessee Radicals for Superintendent of Public Instruction. General Eaton, some years since, was Superintendent of the Toledo, Ohio, schools.

Milton Moore, the banker, charged with procuring the murder of Mrs. Musson by young Roof, at Mogadore, Ohio, has been admitted to bail in $50,000, for his appearance at next term of Court at Ravenna.

GOVERNOR THROCKMORTON, of Texas, is possessed of that peculiarly felicitous kind of temperament and disposition which was so largely developed at the South during the latter part of the war. He views everything through rose colored spectacles and sees "blessings in disguise" falling thick and fast all round him. United States officers send in accounts of outrages, without number, perpetrated by unreconstructed rebels on persons of known or supposed loyal sentiments. The Governor immediately telegraphs to President Johnson that peace and good feeling prevail throughout his State. All his social and political prejudices are rudely outraged by Congressional legislation on the subject of the colored race. Throckmorton thereupon beams with grateful smiles, and exclaims, in a burst of optimist enthusiasm, "Hereafter they are to be to the people of the South an element of political power and strength, if wisely and properly treated." It is refreshing—nay absolutely exhilarating—to hear such a joyous note of sanguine buoyancy ringing through the almost universal wail of mingled anger and despondency which comes up from the almost bursting hearts of our lately wayward sisters.

Of the fifty-two counties in Alabama sixteen have negro majorities, and in the whole State the Montgomery *Mail* estimates that if all the whites voted they would exceed the blacks by only 11,492. But the new law, it reckons, will exclude at least 15,000 white voters, giving the colored voters a majority of nearly 3000 in the State. And though they will not all vote one way, the Huntsville convention has proved that neither will the whites all vote together. The Radicals and loyal leaguers in Alabama claim 30,000 white votes.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

WASHINGTON.

Fears for Maximilian's Safety.

Object of the Visit of the Japanese.

Brig. Gen. Rousseau Seriously Ill.

Efforts to Remove Commissioner Newton.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1867.

Maximilian's Safety.

The execution of Imperial officers at Puebla by the Liberal troops, intelligence of which was received here last night, has excited the liveliest apprehensions on the part of the Austrian Minister for Maximilian's safety. He was at the Department of State to-day, inquiring if any advices had been received on the arrival at Queretaro of the special messenger, dispatched on April 9th from New Orleans by Minister Campbell, conveying the protest of this Government against Maximilian's and all other officers being treated otherwise than prisoners of war. The Department had no information, although the messenger was sent by steam by Tampico, and forwarded to that point according to Minister Campbell's telegram with all possible speed.

The Japanese Embassy.

The Japanese embassy will reach here on Friday. An entire club house has been prepared for them by the State Department. They declined to state officially to the special commissioner of that department the object of their vis

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1867.

PUBLIC men who have been derelict in their duties or dishonest in their official positions, should be dropped by the people without ceremony, and new men be sought to fill their places. The same general principle, that justly demands the disfranchisement of those who have distinguished themselves as rebels, and of those who have added official treachery to rebellion, requires that persons who have been recreant to duty, who have violated pledges, who have disregarded the will and interests of their constituents, should not be continued in official stations. The people should be on the alert to prevent further trifling with their will in this way.

IF there is one spectacle in the world more gratifying to contemplate than another, it is a tamed bully. It is far more pleasing to have dealings with a bloodhound whose savage tendencies have been thoroughly whipped out of him, than to encounter the same animal before he has been so subdued, at the risk of getting torn to pieces or of gaining a precarious safety by unintermitted coaxing of, and so to speak, toadying to, the beast. Persons from the North of known political convictions were in the latter predicament whenever they ventured into the Sunny South before the war. Now we are happy to say the former more agreeable state of affairs has been established. Who would have dared to predict, a few years ago, that ever the time would come when HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts—WILSON, the Natick Cobbler—should speak to a peaceable audience in Richmond, Virginia, and escape lamp posts; should repeat the operation at Lynchburg and avoid lynch law? Who now can doubt the certainty of a Millenium, or not feel impressed with the idea that its advent is rapidly approaching?

IT MAY be a poor country that we have just agreed to buy, and it may be a poor bargain to pay $7,000,000 for it; but that would not be a sufficient excuse for half of the poor arguments that have been raised against the transaction. We call it poor argument, to allege that it is a cold country, an unexplored, a thinly peopled, a distant country, a country of savages, a country of no known value for purposes of residence or business.

The same statements might have been made, and probably were made hundreds of times, less than a century ago, about Western Pennsylvania. This was an almost unknown land, that to the imagination appeared farther off from the old settlements, than the Western slope of the Rocky Mountains now does. It was inhabited by a more savage race than the Esquemaux, whose very name, associated with the then worst horrors of Braddock's Depot, sounded terrible to the Eastern settlements. Yet here we live, in a rich, productive, pleasant country, with vast resources of mineral wealth, extensive manufactures, and a productive agriculture, within a day's ride of any of the great Atlantic seaports, and with Indians scarcely more plenty than Esquemaux. Perhaps our new purchase—LINCOLN, shall it be called?—may turn out in some respects as well.

WORK AND WAIT.

It was, not long since, strongly intimated in a paper advocating the special claims of workingmen, that a change had taken place in the country, detrimental to their interests, and that this change was brought about by the influence and efforts of capitalists. The country, as it was before the close of the rebellion, was referred to as "the workingman's harvest field, wages being high, and the cost of living low."

It is true that a change has occurred, that it is still in progress, not having reached the resting place, where things will be in an even and well adjusted balance. To this, they are destined by the laws of business, and they cannot, either by capitalists or laboring men, be prevented from reaching it. In the transition state, one party or the other, or both parties alternately, may experience inconvenience. But prices of labor and those of subsistence must eventually correspond. Does any sane and considerate man imagine that the state of things in the field of productive industry which existed during the war, could be perpetuated in a time of peace? Nothing could be more absurd than such an expectation. For any length of time the condition of high wages and cheap living is as much an impossibility as low wages and dear living. Time and trade forbid either condition, except for a transient period. The former would be to workmen, as the latter condition would be to employers, not merely a "harvest field," but a very paradise. Such unequal allotments are not permitted in human affairs.

What the inevitable effect would be shows that the condition dreamed of is impossible. If wages were high and living cheap, as a *fixed and permanent* condition, everybody would turn their hands to labor, and laborers would flock into the country from all lands, and the supply of labor would greatly exceed the demand, and wages would necessarily fall. Eventually, though not perhaps immediately, the cost of living would have to conform. We need not suppose what *would be* the consequences; such is in fact the present condition. There is more labor in some branches of industry than is needed, while, as yet, agricultural labor and products are not equal to the demand. Fully two millions of men have been transferred from non-producers to the various fields of productive industry within the past two years. This must produce a sensible effect on wages, for a time to depress them, and on the cost of living, *after* a time, to cheapen it.

Related so closely as capital and labor are, especially in manufacturing business, the best way to pass through the transition season to more settled times is, by mutual concessions and joint endeavors for a common interest, and not by opposition as antagonists.

OUR BONDS ABROAD.

Why a war in Europe should cause any permanent decline in American securities there, we are unable to imagine. We think we can see many reasons for the belief that they will be in greater demand and consequently bear a higher price. The agitation and danger incident to a European war, would make investments in this country the more desirable. And when the rate of interest here is so much more than the best loans there, the two great conditions, safety and good interest, are offered by American securities, and there is little probability that any investments made here will be disturbed, while there remain unchanged. If any national loan is proposed, for war purposes, by either of the belligerents, it will not be on terms so eligible as ours, either for safety or for rate of interest. And it is not at all likely that the private holders of our securities will exchange them for the sake of loaning their money to their own Governments under conditions decidedly less advantageous.

Besides this view of the case, we must take into account the probable consequences of such a disturbance as is expected, on all kinds of business in this country and on the sea, increasing our revenues and giving additional value to our securities. Whatever may be the effect for the short period of suspense and alarm incident to the novelty of the situation, we are persuaded that the event will prove the correctness of our position.

PLYMOUTH ROCK AMERICANS.

Ever since the rebellion began, a certain class of politicians, journals and speakers have "improved the occasion," to indulge in sneers at everything that savors of New England. For reasons not difficult to divine, the Pittsburgh *Post* is in the habit of indulging, as it did most gratuitously yesterday morning, this ill-natured and ill advised antipathy. Old England and New England seem to stand about upon a par, in its friendly regards, or, if there is a preference, the invidious and contemptuous phrase of the *Post*'s columns falls less frequently on regal old England than on Puritan New England.

We have the impression that Plymouth-rock, Puritan, Yankee, are terms too closely associated with American history and American pride, to be in any danger of being rendered odious or ridiculous, by any set of writers or speakers, of whatever nativity, politics or religion they may be. They may, therefore, as well relinquish the effort in despair, since the ideas represented by these terms are embedded in the true American mind, of every race, party and sect. The *Post* especially—so keen, so morbidly sensitive, as to see "flings at foreigners" where there are none, might draw less freely on its own magazine of jibes and sneers at Plymouth-rock, Puritans, and other Yankee notions and ideas.

THE PROPOSED RAILROAD CONVENTION.

The Somerset *Herald*, of this week, refers as follows to some suggestions of ours as to the proposed Railroad Convention. We desire to bring conspicuously before our citizens the following from the *Herald*, and to express the hope they will take the subject into consideration:

"The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, of the 19th inst., copies and approves the suggestions contained in our article of last week relative to the propriety of calling a Railroad Convention, and trusts that we will take the necessary preliminary labor to secure concerted action. If our cotemporary will reflect for a few moments upon our isolated position and lack of speedy communication with the outside world, he will be at once struck with the impracticability of his suggestion. Speedy action is required if our idea of laying a matured bill before the forthcoming political conventions be adopted. We are willing to take any amount of labor in the cause, but we submit, that as the convention cannot be held here, the call should issue from some more accessible point, and from some preliminary meeting, or organized official body. Let the Mayor of Pittsburgh, the Board of Trade, or the Senators from Allegheny county—both recognized Free Railroad men—call a meeting of the citizens of that city, and from that meeting let an invitation issue for a convention to be held in the city of Pittsburgh on a designated day; and our word for it, Southern and Western Pennsylvania at least will be fully represented. If the balance of the State will participate, well and good; if not, we have the strength, if concentrated, with the assistance of a well defined sentiment in the Middle, Eastern and Northern Pennsylvania to compel at the next session of the Legislature any just and equitable bill that may be matured."

European War—Its Effect on the Country.

The New York *Herald*, in an article on this subject, takes the following florid view:

"If the navies and armies of Europe should be engaged in a general war, the first perceptible effect on this side of the Atlantic might be only slight fluctuations in the price of gold. But what a flood of consequences would soon ensue! Judging by what England has done during the progress of the civil war, and by what the North itself gained in the productive energies developed by the rebellion, however, the results of a European war would be immensely in our material advantage. What an impetus would be given to American production and manufactures, to our export trade, to our share of the United States securities abroad, to immigration—in a word, to the unbounding prosperity! The great European steamships, such as the *Messageries Imperiales* of France, the Anchor line, the Inman, the National Steam Navigation, and all the other lines, together with the commercial marine of Europe might be swept from the ocean, and the United States would have the carrying trade of the world."

The *Times* takes the following satisfactory glance at the prospect:

Neither our commerce, our finances, nor our general business can suffer much from all seriously threatened by the impending France-Prussian war—if, indeed, it really be impending—or from a war with England, which are more important than those with all the rest of Europe, would not be interrupted. Our commercial exchanges with France would not be affected in so far as the industrial economies of France might be diminished. The German holders of our bonds, in whose hands they appreciated during the great war of the United States, would favor them away in case of another war this Summer. Our cotton crop is not yearly now market-ed, and we may expect that the war, if it come, will be over before we have another crop ready for market. In fact, in whatever light the question is studied, we cannot see, as things now stand, there is any possibility for sovereigns and rulers to engage in part in case France and Prussia should try the value of the Chassepot rifle and the needle-gun.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston *Traveller*, writing from New York, says the stocks of some of the old telegraph lines have become victims to "chicanery," and "barefaced swindling in the inception and carrying out of their enterprises," till the public have lost confidence in them. In regard to one of the great lines of the country, the writer says:

The stock of the Western Union Company, which practically has a monopoly of the business of a very large section of the country, and an extensive connection with the cable, continues to decline and has been now for a long time. It is estimated by holders of the stock who are not in the secrets of the ring which controls the company, that over $1,000,000 is melting away in this manner. Within the last year this stock has declined from 52 to 36, and this too, in spite of the fact, that the profits of the company have actually increased in that time.

The writer says that in addition to gross mismanagement, certain parties are interested in depreciating its stock with the view to bringing it up. To this he adds:

Another reason for the decline is the probability of a strong opposition springing up. It is seen that while as yet no general system of opposition lines has been inaugurated, yet, sections of lines more or less extensive are already under construction in advance of construction over the territory occupied by the Western Union, and it is not improbable that at no very distant day these may be consolidated into an effective and damaging opposition.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says the Eight Hour movement in that city is more complicated with the question of outside competition than it is even with the question of wages. There are few articles of manufacture produced here that are not also brought here for sale from Eastern establishments, where the Eight Hour movement has not taken effect, and is not likely to. "This competition," continues the *Tribune*, "while advantageous to the Western buyer, is severe on the Chicago producer. There is no way to prevent it, nor would it be desirable to prevent it. Yet it is mathematically certain that in these branches of industry the Chicago manufacturer cannot compete with the Pittsburgh, or Philadelphia, or Cleveland manufacturer if he loses two hours per day in the operation of his machinery, while they do not." The same paper remarks further, if Chicago manufacturers cannot compete then with those of Eastern cities, "they will necessarily remove their capital and business to places where the conditions of production are at least equal to those with which they are compelled to compete."

"HORACE," in his last letter from Harrisburg to the Chambersburg *Repository*, thinks "there ought to be serenity and harmony in Republican councils in this State this summer," for reasons which he gives in the following extract:

"I don't see who is to interpose to make differences in the party. Governor Curtin has gone across the ocean, and is now rusticating in Rome, and will spend a part of this summer in Paris. Colonel Forney is about to follow him abroad, and remain away until fall. Thad. Stevens is sick and will devote the season to quiet and I fear a fruitless search for his old time vigor. McClure is about to pack his carpet-bag and wend his way to the Rocky Mountains, to read Hiawatha, I presume, to the bronzed daughters of the forest. Cessna is running all and railroads up in Venango. None of these earnest laborers of the party will be found in the political land gained to our loss during the four years of our civil war, and by what the North itself gained in the prodigious development of its industrial and money power, the results of a European war would be immensely in our material advantage. What an impetus would be given to American production and manufactures, to our export trade, to our share of United States securities abroad, to immigration—in a word, to the unbounding prosperity! The great European steamships, such as the *Messageries Imperiales* of France, the Anchor line, the Inman, the National Steam Navigation, and all the other lines, together with the commercial marine of Europe might be swept from the ocean, and the United States would have the carrying trade of the world."

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GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mad dogs have made their appearance in Milwaukee, as well as Chicago. By the by, in the latter city, if we are to believe the accounts, several persons have been bitten by dogs alleged to have been mad, but beyond the original cases, we have seen no mention made of the consequences such as we might expect if the dogs were really mad. Better verify suspicion, rather than destroy the means of doing it, and thus create a state of indescribable dread and anxiety.

The destruction of mills and property by the flood on the Upper Des Moines river, Iowa, is reported greater than was ever known before. The freshet is now rapidly subsiding.

It is generally remarked by travelers that the wheat crop looks splendid all over the West. There never was better promise of an abundant yield; especially is this the case in Northern Indiana, where an unusually great breadth of land has been devoted to staple cereals.

St. Louis is to have a weekly political and literary newspaper, to be conducted by Carl Schurz and F. P. Blodden, formerly of the New Haven *Palladium*.

The last number of *Harper's Weekly* contains the portrait of a child born with a tumor on the back of the head "in the place where the hair (chignon) ought to grow." Being precociously fashionable, the child escaped the humortality-giving clutch of Harnum by living only two weeks. This is the story. Is it a story without a moral?

A band of badly behaved Gypsies is annoying a ward in Philadelphia, lingering in spite of the police. They beguile people into having fortunes told, and are even visited by persons able to ride in their own carriages. The women, arrayed in their gay attire, may be seen forcing their way into houses when timid persons open the door a few inches, and they either obtain money by fortune telling or pilfer something about the premises.

Three of the national asylums for disabled volunteer soldiers, are now ready for the admission of applicants. The requirements are: 1st, honorable discharge from the volunteer service, and 2d, disabled by wounds received or sickness contracted in the line of duty.

Mr. Seward probably regards the lechery of Russia and America as the natural *obeisance de Greze* of the United States.

The French government has carried its politeness to foreigners to such an extreme as to prohibit the performance, during the continuance of the Exhibition of the universe, of the "War in America," lest it should prove unpalatable to our late rebels, who are expected to be represented at Paris.

A Paris shop-keeper, detected a third time in using false weights or measures, has suspended in his show windows, for thirty days, a placard to that effect. And in some of our western cities the plan has been adopted, of putting placards on the backs of pickpockets and other rogues, and marching them through the principal streets.

Several years ago a political convention in a neighboring city nominated a quiet, well-to-do farmer for the office of Lieutenant Governor. The nomination graciously received the committee appointed to wait upon him at his residence, and after expressing his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, informed the committee that he had peculiar qualifications for Lieutenant Governor, for, gentlemen," said he, "I think I've been one of the d—dest fools in this State for the past twenty-five years."

The fruit crop in Michigan promises to be abundant. Such, indeed, is the prospect everywhere.

Flour is quoted at less than $5 in Virginia City, Montana, than in Chicago or Pittsburgh.

A lady fainted a few days since in the cars. A medical gentleman present, who went to her relief, exclaimed: "Has any gentleman a flask of whisky or brandy?" Over thirty pocket-pistols flashed in the air at once.

The London *Court Journal* says false ears of flesh color—india-rubber—have been invented for the use of ladies who have lost their own. They are made in front of the real ears, which are drawn back and concealed under the hair.

The Lynchburg (Va.) *Virginian* is trying hard to scare the colored voters. It declares that a prudent course on their part "will enable them to retain the friendship of the white race in the South, but if they bond with white parties and oppose themselves to the Southern people, they will be driven from the land, their employment, and the time will come when body and all the other States, together with the commercial nations of Europe might be swept from the ocean, and the United States would have the carrying trade of the world."

The *Times* takes the following satisfactory glance at the prospect:

Neither our commerce, our finances, nor our general business can suffer much from all seriously threatened by the impending France-Prussian war—if, indeed, it really be impending—or from a war with England, which are more important than those with all the rest of Europe, would not be interrupted. Our commercial exchanges with France would not be affected in so far as the industrial economies of France might be diminished. The German holders of our bonds, in whose hands they appreciated during the great war of the United States, would favor them away in case of another war this Summer. Our cotton crop is not yearly now market-ed, and we may expect that the war, if it come, will be over before we have another crop ready for market. In fact, in whatever light the question is studied, we cannot see, as things now stand, there is any possibility for sovereigns and rulers to engage in part in case France and Prussia should try the value of the Chassepot rifle and the needle-gun.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston *Traveller*, writing from New York, says the stocks of some of the old telegraph lines have become victims to "chicanery," and "barefaced swindling in the inception and carrying out of their enterprises," till the public have lost confidence in them. In regard to one of the great lines of the country, the writer says:

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PERSONAL.

—Incorrect reports having got abroad respecting the alleged falling off in the income of leading New York dry goods merchant, a newspaper reporter went upon that subject to Alexander T. Stewart, the dry goods merchant, to ascertain the facts so far as he was concerned. Mr. Stewart informed him that his profits last year were about $2,500,000, and that after making all legal deductions, his taxable income was $1,500,000. Mr. Claflin, the next wealthiest merchant in the trade, has a taxable income of $1,000,000. Also, Stock of Iron and Steel, Files, Rolled and Hammered Shafting, Pipe Fitting, 4 new portable Engine Lathes and Planers, 1 Iron Boiler, 14x24, 30 feet long, 1 Iron Boiler, 14x24, 30 feet long, 1 Iron Boiler, 14x24, 30 feet long

The Daily Commercial

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHRISTIE'S FAITH. By the Author of "Mattie: A Story," "Carry's Confession," &c., &c. New York: Harper & Brothers. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner.

A reprint of an English novel of the milk and watery sensational kind. We presume its author is a young lady, for the only masculine fictionist we know of who could produce over five hundred pages of such namby-pamby sentimentalism and survive the operation, is T. S. Arthur. Whenever a writer calls two-thirds of his or her characters by abbreviations of names that end after the manner of Christie and Mattie and Carry, the force of that writer's mental calibre can be almost mathematically calculated. Boarding school bread and butter may be confidently looked for to crop out, in any given quantity, on any page the reader may by chance refer to. There is a great deal in a name. The nomenclature to be found in a novel is often a fair guage of its general literary value and strength of construction. We feel instinctively, if the names have individuality and are in some way suggestive, that there is material of more or less originality and force behind them. Take, for example, the plain incisive names invented by Charlotte Bronte, the homely natural names of Mrs. Gaskell, the fastidiously finished names of Mrs. Gore, the bold dashing names of Miss Braddon, the quaint fantastic names of Miss Prescott, the fresh attractive names of Mrs. Kirkland—(we only instance female authors, for the reason that,—as we said before,—we believe this book which serves as our text was the work of a lady)—take any of these and you shall scarcely find among them al one that is weak or inappropriate. Now, in the case of each of these ladies her choice of names is an infallible index to the tone of the story in which those names appear, and not one of them has ever written anything that did not possess an unusual amount of positive merit. But what shall be said of a long, rambling romance of London life, in which the hero, if such he can be considered, is called "Teddy." Imagine a wearisome, mandlinly told tale winding up with an enquiry on the part of this young gentleman, addressed to Christie, as to whether she will have him; whereunto she (Christie) responds: "I will have you, Teddy!" Yet we would not discourage the unknown author of "Christie's Faith." Indeed, from the fact of this being her third effort in the same direction, we doubt if she is of the sort easily discouraged. She probably finds her own pleasure in writing, and so long as she can also find a generous London publisher to aid her in England, and can secure an indorsement from the Harpers in this country, it is not likely she will abstain from so agreeable an occupation.

THE GIRAFFE HUNTERS.—By Captain Mayne Reid, Author of "The Desert Home," "The Ocean Waifs," &c. With illustrations. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner.

Captain Mayne Reid's stories require neither description nor recommendation, and they defy criticism. No one ever equalled him in the art of boldly inventing picturesque plot and piling on incident and adventure until—in the case of juveniles especially—he almost takes away his reader's breath. "The Giraffe Hunters" is a book that would, for the time being, wean almost any boy from "peg in the ring" and induce him to regard even marbles with contempt.

THE SOLITUDES OF NATURE AND OF MAN; or the Loneliness of Human Life. By William Roulhevile Alger. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Pittsburgh: John W. Pittock.

Notwithstanding the somewhat lugubrious title of this book it is written in rather a cheerful mood than otherwise. The object of its author appears to be to show that solitude is, under certain circumstances, one of the most supreme of luxuries, provided it be properly appreciated and turned to account. He instances the experience of many men who have apparently secured happiness, otherwise unattainable, by almost complete withdrawal from society, and he proves, by the wholesome tone of their works and the many evidences of kindly human nature they have displayed, that loneliness does not necessarily involve moroseness, or cynicism or indifference to the busy life with which the world at large is teeming. A robust bodily organization he considers absolutely indispensible to the enjoyment of solitude. The body, he says, must be kept in generous health; the nerves glowing with vigor. An undertoned state of the nervous centers is the great predisposing cause of unhappiness. He remarks very truly, that it is often an important relief to know that one's wretchedness has this physical cause, and is not the shadow of some ominous calamity. The men are contrasted, who, like Lenau, for example, become morbid and misanthropic when alone, and those, who, like Thoreau, expand and experience an access of exhileration. Curious and interesting as it is, this volume will find many readers.

PLUTARCH ON THE DELAY OF THE DEITY IN PUNISHING THE WORLD. Revised edition with notes. By Professors H. B. Hackett and A. Gilman, of New York. D. Appleton & Co. Pittsburgh: Davis, Clarke & Co.

The edition of this work now before us has been issued as part of a progressive educational course. Theological students especially will find the study of it useful to them as a means of keeping up their knowledge of Greek—we should mention that it is printed in that language—and of making still further progress in attaining a pure and lucid style. To the manner in which Plutarch approached and endeavored to analyze the subject of his treatise no word of exception can be taken. His speculations and arguments are all conceived in a spirit of reverent inquiry and with an evident desire to prove by force of close and logical pagan reasoning what has since been made clear to us through the light of revelation. Plutarch wrote more particularly against the followers of Epicurus. They, as a sect, denied the moral accountability of man, acknowledging nothing as retributive in the sufferings and allotments of life. They referred everything to an inexorable fate, or mere chance; while, in common with other ancient skeptics, they alleged, as one of the main justifications for their opinion, the self evident absurdity of any other; since nothing—so they affirmed—could be more reproachful to the gods than to attribute to them any concern in the government of a world which exhibits such a manifest want of correspondence between the experiences and the deserts of man. The considerations which Plutarch urges for the purpose of controverting or diminishing the force of this theory are such as evidence an elevation of views, a depth and soundness of moral feeling to which there is not a parallel in the whole range of ancient philosophy. Probably, indeed, no Christian writer, who has attempted to defend the cause of truth within the same limits of natural theology has been able to do better than to re-affirm Plutarch's positions and perhaps amplify and illustrate the arguments with which he endeavors to support them. In the particular sphere where this treatise is chiefly intended to circulate the demand for it will no doubt be extensive and permanently sustained.

THE CAMBRIDGE COURSE OF ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.—Part First. Cohesion, Adhesion, Chemical Affinity and Electricity. By W. J. Rolfe and J. H. Gillett, Teachers in the High School, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Boston: Ticknor, Fields & Ainsworth. Pittsburgh: Davis, Clarke & Co.

The authors' advertisement to this ably digested series of papers states that an attempt has been made in the Course, of which they form the first part, to present the leading principles of Physics, which are established at the present time, in a suitable form for teaching in our High Schools and Academies. This attempt has been undoubtedly successful. The title explains the nature of the contents of this first instalment of their work.

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☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—BODILY PROSTRATION—A WORD OF ADVICE.—No other medicine has yet been discovered to equal the effect of Holloway's Pills, in their rapid cure of all morbid affections of the brain and weariness of enervation of the body; the one being intimately allied with the other. The primary causes of this disease exists in the stomach, and these medicines are especially adapted for purifying the blood, correcting the derangements of the liver, strengthening the digestive organs, and invigorating the general system. Sold by all druggists.

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The whole comprising the ENTIRE VISIONS recited in the Book of Revelations, and presenting to view the
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Garibaldi and the Italian Movement for Unity and Freedom.
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NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLY OF MARINE HOSPITAL, PITTSBURGH, PA.
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PORT OF PITTSBURGH,
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Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals, accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application at this office, will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, on the
FIRST TUESDAY OF JUNE NEXT, for the supply of the Marine Hospital, at Pittsburgh, with the following articles of Provisions, Medicines, enumerated in said forms, for one year from July 1, 1867. The quantities stated are estimated for the Hospital, but the actual number of patients in the Hospital, but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles, according as they may be actually required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the judgment of the physician, of the best quality and adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, or to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the contractor with any excess in cost over the contract price.
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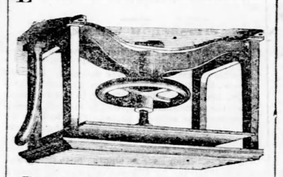
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MACHINERY,
And all other descriptions of Castings.

A. BR

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND.—The total amount of contributions in this city to the Southern Relief Fund, up to yesterday morning, foots up $4,000.50.

WASHINGTON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The physicians of Washington county will hold a meeting at the Court House to-day, for the purpose of reorganizing the Washington County Medical Society.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.—The fifty-second anniversary meeting of the Sabbath Schools connected with the First Presbyterian Church, this city, was held at the church on Wednesday evening. There was a large attendance, and much interest manifested.

SPECIAL ELECTION FOR COUNCILMAN.—A special election was held in the Second ward, Allegheny, yesterday, to fill the vacancy in the delegation from the ward in the Select Council, caused by the resignation of Mr. J. B. Smith, who has removed from the ward. Messrs. Alex. Brown, jr., and John Cunningham were the only candidates, and the election resulted in the choice of Mr. Brown by the following vote: Mr. Brown, 245; Mr. Cunningham, 26.

DELEGATES TO THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The following delegates have been unanimously elected from the Sixth Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. S. Wilson's,) to the Temperance Convention in this city, on the 30th inst.: Thomas T. Bruce, Chairman; A. B. Smith, Thomas Reeves, William McCord, Dr. Rex and Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., *ex officio*.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILROAD.—There will be a meeting of the corporators of the Monongahela Valley Railroad at the Monongahela House on Thursday, the 9th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, for taking such action as may be deemed expedient in relation to the charter lately granted by the Pennsylvania Legislature.

More Distilleries Seized.

Yesterday morning, in the United States District Court, District Attorney R. B. Carnahan filed a libel against the distillery of Jacob Kammindelmer, situated in Wayne township, Armstrong county. The seizure of this distillery together with fixtures were seized on the 20 inst., by Deputy U. S. Collector Henry, of the Twenty-third District, for failing to make proper returns, as required under the Revenue Law. Judge McCandless ordered a notice to be issued, and the owner to appear in behalf of his property on the 13th of May next.

The District Attorney also filed a libel against Thompson & Brittain, of Brownsville, Pa. The whisky had been shipped to this city by the firm, for sale, but was seized by U. S. Collector Wall, in consequence of the failure of the owners to comply with the regulations of the Revenue Law.

Opening of the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms.

The Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, on Fifth street, over Oliver McClintock & Co.'s carpet establishment, were thrown open to the public for the first time last evening. There was a large attendance present, among whom we noticed several ladies, clergymen, merchants and others. The proceedings consisted of brief addresses by several gentlemen, whose remarks were well timed and highly encouraging to the young men. The membership of the Association now numbers several hundred young men, principally mechanics' clerks, in this city and Allegheny, but there are many more proposed, and the efficacy. There are many more proposed, and the efficacy. There are many more proposed, and the efficacy. There